The New York Store. (ESTABLISHED 1853.)

The finest collection of Persian and Turkish Rugs, Mats and Portieres ever exhibited in this city will be shown in our Carpet Room on Wednesday next, when the public are cordially invited to make an inspection of the same. The sale being a private one enables those so inclined to buy under the most favorable circumstances-taking their own time to do it in-which is so much better than the customary auction sales of such goods, where the purchaser rarely gets a good look at the articles. Come and bring your friends Wednesday.

PETTIS DRY GOODS Co.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS

Mayor Denny to Give Attention to the Garbage Ordinance.

Contractors Claim They Are Losing Money on Account of the "Pirates"-Washington-Street Sewer.

Mayor Denny and his officers are going to give attention to the garbage ordinance this week and determine the exact relations between the contractors and the city. The contractors are claiming that they are losing money every day on account of the "pirate" collectors who gather much of the garbage in convenient localities and then dump it wherever they choose. The contractors are under a heavy expense in maintaining their iron wagons and hauling the garbage away down to the crematory. They cannot stand the competition of the collectors who haul garbage in rickety wagons and dump it in alleys and along the banks of Fall creek. Judge Buskirk knocked out the garbage ordinance in the Police Court, but when it came before a lawyer in the person of Judge Brown, the ordinance was sustained. The last administration, with its woeful lack of backbone, would not enforce the ordinance as Judge Brown construed it and this left the contractors without the protection that their contract with the city guaranteed. Now they ask that the ordinance be enforced. This matter may be discussed at the cabinet meeting this evening.

NOT PUSHING THE WORK.

Extension Given a Firm on an Important Sewer Contract.

The old Board of Works gave the Port Huron, Mich., firm of contractors a year's extension of time on the construction of the East Washington-street sewer. The citizens on East Washington street are now loudly complaining of this extension. The street cannot be improved until the sewer is completed. It is claimed that the contractors, having this extension, are not proceeding with the work this fall as they hould. If the work was pushed a portion of the large number of workmen now idle could be employed.

Appointments This Week.

There are not a great many more positions to be filled by the Mayor, although the boards of works and safety will make some more appointments. The Mayor has announced that he will in no way interfere with his boards in the matter of appointments, yet during the last week the crowds of applicants pressing in upon the Mayor have shown no signs of diminution. Mr. Denny will not be able to see any of these applicants the coming week, as he will be too busily engaged with the urgent affairs of the city. The financial problem is one that must engage his attention, together with the committee from the Council and the controller. The status of the garbage ordinance is also to be investi-

The Board of Safety has yet given no intimation as to who it will appoint in the place of Superintendent of Police Colbert. The Superintendent, it is believed among many, will be made a Democratic captain, and Captain Quigley put on the detective force. There is now a vacancy on the detective force. The new building inspector will probably be named this week.

AMUSEMENTS.

"The South Before the War," which is pronounced a great production, will be at the Empire all this week, commencing with a matinee to-day. A true portrayal will be given of all the old-time festivities indulged in by the colored people on the plantations of the South, including cake walks, wing and buck dancing, camp mestings and other characteristic sights. The company is made up of the leading colored talent of the country, who have a true knowledge of the life to be shown. The characters will be assumed such artists as Charley Howard and Billy Golden. The production was seen at the Empire last season as a new venture, and not to be compared with the show this season. Matinee daily.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY. Miss Lizzie Heeg and Miss Mayme Schu-

ler have left for Chicago to attend the Miss Bertha M. Sadler, who has been vis-iting Mrs. Mont Fisher, of Frankfort, Ind., will return to the city on Monday. Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Bradley, of New York, formerly of this city, will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Merrifield today and to-morrow.

Postoffice Employes Organize. The Indianapolis Postoffice Clerks' Asso-

clation organized yesterday with the following officers: President-R. A. Van Wie. Vice President-George McNutt.

Secretary-John G. Edmunds. Treasurer-W. L. Dynes. There was a lively discussion over the in-sufficient salaries of the employes and the long hours they are compelled to work. R. A. Taylor spoke in favor of forming a branch of the national association.

See display advertisement in this issue of 3 Chicago excursion by the various-named lines Oct. 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31.

A Mother's Letter : -

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:-"Last winter I did not think my little ones would have a mother long. I suffered terribly with female troubles.



"I could keep nothing on my stomach, and got so 'poor' my friends hardly knew me. I suffered with severe headaches, dizziness, faintness, backache, and 'the blues.

"Thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I am now as fat as ever, and have no female troubles.

"If you use my letter I hope it may be the means of saving some other poor mother's life as it did mine."—Mrs. Ella Van Buren, Brazil, Ind.

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHA MED. Co., LYNN, MASS. Liver Pills, 25 cats.

HEARD BY THOUSANDS

Francis Murphy's Night Meeting Packs Tomlinson Hall.

Mayor Denny Makes a Short Talk-Golden Lesson of Temperance from the Lips of Murphy.

Three thousand people heard the golden lesson of temperance from the lips of one of the world's greatest exponents last night. Francis Murphy, gray with the years of experience and time, stood up before an audience that taxed the capacity of Tomlinson Hall and with a warm grasp of the hand, was welcomed as a resident of the city of Indianapolis by Mayor Denny. The services of the evening were opened with the song, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." The packed auditorium and galleries echoed the words of the familiar old hymn with an earnest enthusiasm seldom ever heard in a public meeting. The members of the Murphy League, with Mayor Denny, Police Judge Stubbs and other prominent citizens, looked down upon the mass of humanity from the stage. As the notes of the song died away, Mayor Denny arose and stepped to the front, welcomed by the liberal applause of the people who recognized him.

Mr. Denny was introduced by Joseph Taggart, and then in a brief address, spoke words of welcome to Francis Murphy. He considered it an honor to preside at one of these meetings, and his praise of the evangelist and of the manner in which the series of meetings have been carried on was unstinted. It was good to witness the smile that played over the features of Francis Murphy at these words and he arose to his feet at the conclusion of the Mayor's welcome, and in one of his characteristic talks paid the chief magistrate of the city a pretty compliment.

"I know him," he said "to be a perfectly true temperate man, and so much confidence have I in his ability to abstain from liquor that I could trust him even at banquet." Then the choir sang. "Throw out the Lifeline," and the congregation joined in the chorus until the very gallery

Mr. Denny was called for again, and in reply to Francis Murphy's importunate request that he direct the meeting, drily re-

"I think that a director in a meeting like this is a useless thing. I'll turn this big crowd over to the tender mercies of brother

"The Lord help us, and bless us, and make this the greatest meeting of the series," exclaimed the evangelist, and then he began. He had a word for the fathers, the mothers and the girls and the boys. Everybody comes in for a share of Francis Murphy's good things; he is not stingy in is pretty little praises, and has a faculty of making each of his hearers feel that he has an individual interest in them. Last night he talked to the boys.

"These are wonderful young men," he said, "and you have to keep up with them. The boys are making progress as well as the town. When I first came to Indianapolis one car was running, and a mule furnished the motive power. Now look at us. Yes, these boys are wonderful, and we have got to make our revivals wonderful, or they won't have it. Now, we are moving on, and Jesus Christ is the way to save men. He is the truth and the light. When you meet a hungry man, feed him. Cheap talk don't fill that stomach of his. It is a great institution, and it has got to have something in it. Christ said, 'Give us this day our daily bread.' People are hungry, and we must reach them; and when we do, see them grab it. When we hunger for Christ's righteousness, we get it. We need it, too. Francis Murphy needs it. If my wife didn't look after me, I don't know what I would do. I am not a saint; I am a human. I try to be a good man, but I want to be better. It's so nice to have a Sunday religion-so easy. We go to church wearing a smile, and our fine clothes. The minister looks down upon us, rubs his hands and gleefully says to himself: 'What a nice flock.' But if he'd go home and eat dinner with us he might find out a thing or two. We scold the Mayor; we think he ought to do it all. He'll do the best he can, but for God's sake, men, stand up and help him. You can't prohibit whisky, but keep your money in your pocket and

buy your wife that sealskin sacque or cloak instead of the publican's wife.
"This thing of pride is a barrier, but the salvation army is coming up now and gathering them up from the wilderness and the highways and singing glory to God in the highest. If we are only faithful, He'll save the biggest drunkard in the world Since God saved Francis Murphy, I don't doubt his ability to save any man. He'll save the women, too. I was conducting a meeting in New York some years ago and there sat on the platform with me the judges and the big preachers. A woman stepped into the hall; she was beautiful, young and elegantly attired. But think of it. She was drunk. Pushing her way unsteadily to the platform, she reached toward me. I pulled her up with my hand in hers. As the boys say, I was knocked out, but I had the woman. Hon. Cyrus Schaffer was there with his little Quaker wife. Ah, there was a noble woman! She didn't hesitate. She didn't draw her skirts aside, but she walked up to that fallen sister, placed her arms about her, and with the light of love in her eyes whispered a word in the woman's ear. Both knelt on their knees and prayed. Mr. Schaffer and his angel wife went home with that woman; found her husband there caring for two lovely babies. Then with bursting hearts that family prayed to God. He heard their appeal and answered it. Oh, Love! That holy angel is to go through this land and wipe out every drop of this accursed drink." After the conclusion of this pathetic story the evangelist dragged from an obscure chair in the rear of the stage one of the prominent members of the Murphy League, Thomas Whiting, who in his own words had experienced the happiest moment of his life when he signed the Murphy pledge. After a few words by Mr. Whiting the choir sang, "Blest Be the Tie That Binds." Then Thomas Cleveland was called for-

ward. Said he: "I signed the pledge, kept it three months and then broke it." "You did well," laughingly interpolated the evangelist. Then, tuning to the speaker, Mr. Cleve-land grasped his hand and remarked earnestly: "I loved him and I love him yet."

"Yes, and my wife ain't jealous, either," retorted Francis Murphy. "But I signed the pledge and broke is again," continued Mr. Cleveland, "Then lost my friends and my money-"Thank God," interrupted the evangelist;

Mr. Cleveland continued: "I am happy and feel good-"
At this point William Murphy, son of the evangelist, was introduced and made a

strong speech of a half hour in behalf of "Now." said Mr. Francis Murphy again, 'I am going to call upon a friend whose mission it is to preside over the unfortunate. Come out here, Judge Stubbs." The Judge responded, and gave the audience the benefit of his brief experience with the army that passes before him each morning in Police Court, 90 per cent, of whose troubles are brought about by whisky. Then the evangelist came to the front again, and, as ne reached for a glass of water, said in his inimitable style, "Sing a verse, Brother Johnson, while I take something." He spoke for half an hour in an eloquent appeal to the workingman, concluding one of his magnificent flights with the following: "Merciful God, workingmen When will you ever get enough of this evil? The saloons couldn't exist without you; they'd go out of business. For God's sake let them go to-night." Then to the boys "Now you boys who are poor like mysell and away from home, I want to say something to you. Are there any of you here to-night? Oh, I beseech you, boys, who have allowed the pleasures of the world to come between you and your mothers, for God's sake forsake it to-night and rise up. "Men, do you drink? Ah, how proud that wife of yours is. She loves you. See how

daintily she cleps along. Noboly can say anything against you. Have you such a wife? For God's sake, beg her pardon for every unkind word you have said to her. She is the queen of your home. The concluding moments of Francis Murphy's talk were devoted to the city of Indianapolis. He referred to our beautiful not only go among the poor and vicious, homes, our thrifty people, and to the army of temperance workers who are just now beginning a grand crusade that will never end until the demon that has proven a curse to the thousands has been blotted spect, but the idle visitations which accomfrom the earth. As he turned from the audience, after an unusually effective strain, he lifted his voice, with arms extended

toward the people who had given him such generous welcome, and exclaimed: "Good night, Indianapolis, good night, May God

that place may have an opportunity of par-ticipating in the great work. Mr. Murphy will be assisted by the league of this city.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

Two Young Men Lose a Big Sum at a Boarding House.

On Saturday night a bold robbery was committed at the house of Mrs. Logan, No. 63 North East street. While the family were down town attending the Murphy meeting burglars entered the house, and after ransacking every drawer and box down stairs repaired to the rooms above, where they found a rich haul. George E. and M. E. Smith, young men employed at the Indianapolis rubber works, occupy rooms in the house, and when they re-turned home found themselves short several suits of clothes, a new overcoat and \$155 in money. The cash they had indis-creetly left in a pocketbook of the overcoat. The robbery was reported to the police, but the thieves left no clew, and the Smith brothers have but slight show of recovering their valuables.

A VARIETY OF ASSETS

An Unusual Piece of Paper in the Indianapolis National.

How J. H. Woodard Was Advanced \$2,500 on an Agreement with Messrs. Peirce and Shaffer.

Another dispute over a promoter's commission has recently come up. J. C. Shaffer and R. B. F. Peirce proposed to pay J. H. Woodard \$15,000 in consideration of Woodard's services in carrying through a deal whereby Shaffer and Peirce bought the Los Angeles water works. A few weeks ago the Journal published the story of the Los Angeles water works deal, in which Messrs. Shaffer and Peirce expect to clear \$750,000 as a result of the transaction. It seems that the city of Los Angeles was about to construct a water works system, but the legality of the bonds issued for the purpose was successfully attacked, and the city had to buy the water works or go without water. It made a proposition to Messrs. Shaffer and Peirce, offering to buy the plant at an advance of \$750,-000 over what the Indianapolis men paid for it. This was accepted, but before the gentlemen can get their money the City Council has to approve the proposition and the deal has to be ratified by the people at the polls. This has not yet been done, and Mr. Woodard's \$15,000 is not to be

claimed that there is no doubt that the people will ratify the deal. Mr. Woodard has a written agreement with Messrs. Shaffer and Peirce, and during the early part of the year he went to the Indianapolis National and asked for money on the agreement. President Haughey wanted Messrs. Peirce and Shaffer to indorse the paper, but, while they declined to do this, they verbally guaranteed it, it is said. Mr. Woodard borrowed \$2,500 on the agreement, which is now a part of the bank's assets. It is expected that Messrs. Shaffer and Peirce will take up the paper this week.

paid until the deal is finally ratified. It is

A DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR. Actor Coghlan's Repudiation of the

Woman He Called Wife. The Prompter, in New York Recorder. Granting, of course, that the report of the Coghlan - Beveridge marriage is true, and I have heard no denial of its authenticity, I can only remark that the whole affair is disgraceful. If, however, the affair is a canard, Mr. Coghlan has abundant cause for numerous suits for libel and damage to character. The good name of Miss Beveridge has been hurt considerably, Fancy a man like Charles Coghlan, fiftytwo years old, a man who went on periodical sprees, marrying a young girl of nineteen, who is pretty and supposed to be talented. I say supposed advisedly, for her

acting is wretched and reveals no talent whatsoever, and anyone who saw the caricatures she made in clay of Cleveland and Corbett will know that her aptitude for sculpture is very slender. Mr. Coghlan is an experienced actor, but an unreliable one. This is an accepted fact in the theatrical world. He may act very well to-night, and then get "sick" for a fortnight. For his reputed wife and for his daughter, who made her debut some time ago with her aunt Rose, I can only feel the deepest sympathy. If he was not married to her, he palmed her off as his lawful wife, and to all intents and purposes so she was. How disgraceful, how unmanly, to repudiate the woman who stood his infirmities so many years, and how much more despicable it is for him to throw his grown-up daughter on the world with the stain of illegitimacy on her name. Oh, villainy! is it not? For the sake of every one concerned I sincerely hope it is only a vile yarn, or else one o Masher Charles's drunken larks. But if he has played the part of a poltroon he will not only merit the loss of the respect of the theatrical fraternity, but also of the theater-going community. There are some things too nasty to stomach. The Beveridge family manage to keep their names before the public. The mother, who is the lady of no uncertain temper. If she finds that her daughter's future has been tam-

End of an Infamous Intrigue.

pered with it will go hard with Mr. Charles

Coghlan. I only hope I have got into

rage for nothing.

Rev. John Conway, in Donahoe's Magazine. When an attempt was made to use the Catholic Church for the purpose of keeping alive an offensive foreignism, there were men enough within our own church to drag the infamous intrigue to its death in the light of public opinion. With a rare delicacy of taste, worthy of the noblest and best civilization, our representative noncatholic brethren looked on in silent yet eloquent approval at the work that was done by Catholic ecclesiastics. As citizens we do not want to hear of the German vote, or of the Irish vote, or of the Bohemian vote, or of any other vote save that of the American people. As Catholics we despise such phraseology as the Irish-Catholic Church, the German - Catholic Church, the Bohemian-Catholic Church, but we welcome the expression-the Catholic

Church of America. Intelligent Catholics are making strenuous efforts to dispose of a vexed question by trying to solve the school problem. Their task, however, is by no means an easy one, not because of the inherent difficulties of the case, but because of reactionaries from within and impatient people from without. Be the solution what it may, whoever solves that problem, in a manner satisfactory to the whole people, will confer a lasting benefit upon his country.

The Shah's Highway.

Edwin Lord Weeks, in Harper's Magazine, The Shah's highway, considered as an agreeable promenade, or merely as a necessary avenue of approach to a great capital, cannot be considered as a shining success. Straight away in front of us as far as the eye can reach it stretches over a level plain and up a slight rise, bounded on one side by the arrow-straight line of iron telegraph poles. The sky is slightly overcast; a fierce wind blows in our faces, bringing dense clouds of dust, which rise at times to a great height in the distance, often taking the form of waterspouts or of towering columns of smoke; once enveloped in one of these traveling dust storms, there is nothing to do but hold our heads down, and with eyes tightly shut ride through it emerging on the other side white-bearded and powdered like millers. Sometimes we try to avoid these encounters' by riding over the rough and broken ground on one side. There are many wrecks by the way of what were once stout ships of the desert. as well as the last remnants of horses, mules and donkeys lying where they gave up the struggle for life. The only birds in this drear landscape are the ravens, which hunt in couples and fly up from the road croaking hoarsely as we approach. There is not even a hard bank of earth or a stone large enough to sit upon when it is time for lunch, and one can only squat ignominiously in the dust.

Successful Slumming.

Pittsburg Dispatch. The most successful slum visitations yet known in our large cities have been made by the Salvation Army organizations. They but take up their abodes in the very midst of these elements of society for the better carrying out of their great work. Sacrifices of this kind command universal replish nothing do not meet with the general idea of propriety.

You've No Right to Be a Martyr.

Atchison Globe. be with you and keep you."

To-night the evangelist will hold services in the reading room, in the suburb of Haughville, in order that the citizens of

"ISMS" LECTURE

Mr. Rappaport's Talk Before the Progress Club Yesterday.

His Ideas Upon Socialism, Individualism and Anarchism-He Admires Marx.

The feature of the Progress Club yesterday after noon was a paper by Philip Rappaport on "Socialism, Anarchism and Individualism."

Mr. Rappaport said that in economics, as well as in every other science, there are so-called schools founded upon certain fundamental theories, and every one who has any views in political economy at all must either be a Socialist, an individualist or an Anarchist. Socialists believe that the social arrangement, the laws or the government must correspond to the collective will, must consider human society as an aggregate whole, as a body, the units of which are individuals; individualism sees in society nothing but a heterogeneous mass of individuals; according to it the laws or the government must allow free play to every individual, which they call free competition, and anarchism is either communism or individualism without any laws or government at all.

In speaking of anarchism he said: "I do not mean the blood-and-plunder anarchism. The use of bombs and dynamite is not a principle, but a method, and I do not intend to deal with methods. Yet I wish to say that I oppose anarchism which has a methed as well as the one which has no method. The attempt to make a revolution is futile and foolish, and the use of violence by individuals against individuals is the result of either a criminal or an unbalanced mind. In speaking of anarchism I mean that the philosophy or theory which rejects all kinds of government and believes men will get along better, and will be better without it, a philosophy which has more advocates in America than in any other country.'

He then showed that society is a coland governed by the collective will of the individuals. He quoted frequently from Buckle's History of Civilization in England, insisting upon that the regularity in the actions of men ever where they seem entirely dependent on individual wills shows that human actions depend not on the peculiarities of each individual but on the general state of society. Then, he said, if it is true that there is no absolute free individual will, if the individual will is the result of conditions, then complete individualism exists only in the imagination of its advocates.

The Socialists recognize the social or collective will; they know that man cannot by the agency of his free will create new conditions, but that on the contrary social conditions give direction to the mind. Here is the great difference between Socialists on the one hand and individualists and Anarchists upon the other. The latter create new conditions in their mind and then try to force them upon the world, while the Socialists study the conditions as they are, the drift and tendency of their evolutionary progress and then show where at the end this must lead to.

"Socialism," he said, "follows the historic or inductive method of reasoning, while anarchism and individualism follow the deductive or metaphysical method. And the deductive method, says Buckle, has always been barren of any results. The deductive method," he continued, "starts from a so-called a priori truth and inves-tigates the facts upon the basis of it, while the inductive method first investigates the facts and tries to find the law from the study of the facts. Adam Smith, Proudhon, Elise Reclus, John Henry Mackay, Max Stinner, all of them except the first Anarchists, used the deductive method of reasoning, based their investigations upon an idea not necessary of proof, namely, that selfishness of man is the motive power of his actions, never stoppping for a moment to think that, after all, selfishness may not be the cause, but the result, of social conditions."

He showed that Henry George is entirely deductive, depicted his fallacies, and called bisgignerance lamentable. He then showed that the great Socialists Karl Marx, Engels and Lassalle followed the inductive method; that there is consequently a general unanimity among Socialists in principle, while the Anarchists and individual ists diverge in many directions.

Mr. Rappaport gave a number of quotations from prominent Anarchists-Prince Krapotkin, Prof. Elise Reclus, John Henry Mackay, Benjamin Tucker and otherscriticised their no-government idea, showed that their high-sounding phrases are really meaningless, and said, sarcastically: "Even we, in our Progress Club, find ourselves unable to carry on these meetings without government, without a tyrant who handles

To illustrate further the difference between the inductive and the deductive method, and to show the dangers hidden in the latter, as he said, he cited the Declaration of Independence, which, he said, is in fact nothing but a piece of deductive philosophy. It says: "We hold these truths to be self-evident-that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights: among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." "Now, the fact is," said Mr. Rappaport, "that all men are not created equal, and that they are not endowed with those in-

alienable rights, but that equality, liberty and civil rights are social acquirements for which nations not unfrequently had hard and severe fights and struggles before they acquired them. The views expressed in the Declaration of Independence are the basis of individualism; all our laws and institutions are based upon individualism; all the evils resulting from them are the evils of individualism, and yet there are advocates of better conditions basing their propositions upon that very. individualistic basis. What they desire to be free actually is free, and the evils result from what they call free competition. The trouble is that they believe that laws create economic conditions, while, on the contrary, economic conditions create laws. Laws are made only to preserve economic conditions existing, and they are made, of course, by those to whom these conditions are favorable "It is the easiest thing in the world," he said, "to explain the no-government theory in words, but the words will not convey an idea. It is impossible to comprehend the theory, and those who believe that they do comprehend it deceive themselves. We do not live to work, but work to live.
The principal object of life is not work,
but the enjoyment of life. The necessities
of life should be gained with the least possible effort. Reforms must be directed toward the utmost freedom, not to work, but to enjoy life. A social organization is so much better as it makes the use of less time for work and more time for the enjoyment of life possible. Of course, a reasonable amount of work is even necessary for the enjoyment of life, but the work must be congenial to the individual and adapted to his physical conditions. "The liberty which men need is not the liberty to toil, the liberty to rob each other of the products of their labor, to act as if men were only living for the purpose of gaining the means of living and something more, but the liberty of enjoying life. This alone is true liberty. The productive power

of mankind is so great that under proper arrangements there is more than enough for everybody. Social arrangements which facilitate production and give more time, more opportunity, more liberty for the enjoyment of life are a blessing. The more production and distribution are made the business of society, the greater will be the individual freedom to enjoy life. The submission to the social arrangements for production and distribution would be a thousandfold made up by the individual liberty to enjoy life. Such a blessed state of society, such true freedom is only possible

under socialism. After the reading of the paper the members of the club discussed the questions in five-minute talks. There was much spirit manifested in this discussion, and there were a number of persons who took exceptions to the views expressed by Mr. Rappaport. The disciples of Henry George were especially antagonistic to the doctrines of the paper. Some of them thought there was something radically wrong with our social system, and feared that our civilization would go the way of the former ones if there was not a change. Mr. Rappaport replied in a five-minute talk, in which he insisted that Henry George, starting from a false idea, inevitably reached a false conclusion. He said that, having established by inductive reasoning that socialism was a true principle, there was no need to have recourse to deductive reasoning for its ap-

Cash Value of a Man.

Scribner's Magazine.

The last census officials, or some other infallible authority, have bad a man's constituent ingradients weighed, appraised and filed away as a permanent standard of the value in the archives of the National Museum at Washington-much as the Smithsonian Institution or other grave authorities preserves the standard yardstick or the standard quart. It is somewhat of a relief thus to find the

alted a view of human nature at Washing-

80.,

WORLD'S FAIR PRIZES

Awards for Beer and Ale Exhibits Made After a Quarrel.

First Honors Won from Milwaukee by St. Louis-Over 27,000,000 Paid and Free Admissions.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.-Official announcement will be made to-morrow of the awards of medals and diplomas for beer and ale exhibits at the fair, over which there has been so much controversy and even anonymous charges of bribery and favoritism. The trouble began over the question of how the examination should be conducted. There was a split among the jurors, all except F. B. Lund, of Canada, being in favor of knowing whose samples they were examining, and of making a small percentage for purity as ascertained by a chemical analysis. All the exhibitors, with the exception of the largest Milwaukee brewer, favored the "blind" system of examination. A compromise agreement was effected, however, and the open system prevailed, the examination being supervised by three members of the national commission. None of the breweries which is in the English syndicate made any exhibit. The sharpest rivalry was between the St. Louis and Milwaukee brewers, but as honors are almost even between these two cities, there is not likely to be any complaint on that score. The Anheuser-Busch Association gets six awards and the highest awards, and the Pabst company fellow close behind with five awards. W. J. Lemp gets three medals, and so does Joseph

The total paid and free admissions to the fair up to Saturday night were 27,074,-024. The following table shows the paid attendance on red letter days:

May 1 (opening day)......128,965 June 8 (Infanta day)......135,281 Aug. 19 (British day)......168,861 Aug. 24 (Illinois day)......243,951 Sept. 8 (Cymrodorion day)......180,746 Sept 9 (California, G. A. R., Utah, Stationary Engineers and Transportation day).......231,522 ot. 11 (Kansas, Silver and French Engineers' day)......160,128 Sept. 12 (Maryland and Kansas day)..167,108 Sept. 13 (Michigan and Kansas day)..160,221 Sept. 14 (Ohio and Kansas day) 198,770 Sept. 15 (Costa Rica, Vermont, Kansas

Mexico day).......202,376 Oct. 13 (Minnesota and Trainmen's Oct. 25 (Marine Transportation day)..252,618 Oct. 27 (Coal, Grain and Lumber Deal-

The total paid and free admissions for five months is given below: 481,947 902,721 May 1,050,037

Total to Sept. 30..14,659,808 4,923,193 19,583,001 The October admissions, up to Satuday Paid Free. Total. Week ending Oct. 7..1,043,454 258,660 1,302,114 Week ending Oct. 14..2,114,953 271,642 2,386,595 Week ending Oct. 21..1,731,129 243,374 1,965,888

Total to Oct. 21 (inc.).4,889,536 773,676 5,654,597 Paid. Free. Total.

 Oct. 25.
 249,389 .31,911 281,300

 Oct. 26.
 194,497 30,024 224,321

 Oct. 27.
 254,763 33,464 288,227

 Oct. 28.
 240,732 34,732 275,464

 Grand total to date-

Paid admissions......21,175,601 Free admissions..... 5,898,423 Grand total......27,074,024 The paid admissions to the fair to-day were 146,821. Fire in a Hotel.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29 .- Fire this afternoon in the Raymond & Whitcomb Hotel, located at Washington avenue and Fifty-ninth street, directly opposite Midway Plaisance, did \$35,000 damage to the structure. Ninety-five female employes lost all their belongings, but the 110 guests suffered only slight loss. There was much excitement, many world's fair visitors at first believing that buildings inside the big fence were

Expected to See Him Fall. Pittsburg Dispatch. In the old days when William Hanlon was

young he performed what was then thought to be a most marvelous acrobatic feet called "The leap for life." Hanlon stood upon a high pedestal and leaped through the air, catching a trapeze. In those days no nets were used to catch the performer if he should fall. While performing at Niblo's Garden, New York, Hanlon, night after night, while standing on the pedestal preparatory to lcaping, noticed an old man sitting in the front row. He had the same seat every night. After weeks had passed this peculiar incident worried Hanlon. One night he had the man stopped when he left the theater and questioned what was his value of an every-day 154-pound young man placed by the government as high as \$18,390. We had not deemed that they took so ex-

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

We have removed to new and commodious quarters. and Morgue in charge of lady attendant. 172 North Illinois Street.

LOST. OST-SILVER BRACELET-SATISFACTORY Is reward if left with A. G. HARDIN, at Journal

WANTED-AGENTS.

A GENTS-SALARY OR COMMISSION, THE A greatest invention of the age. The New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. Sells on sight. Works like magic. Agents are making from \$25 to \$125 per week. For further particulars write the MONROE ERASER MFG. CO., X 840, La Crosse, Wis.

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WANTED-TO BUY INDIANAPOLIS NA. tional Bank deposits. D. H. WILES, Vinton FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS.

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TOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD horses 1,500 acres farming and timbered land in Northern Michigan. Address LOCK-BOX 1242, Cadillac, Mich. TOR SALE-A GENERAL STOCK OF DRY

I goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc., in a good

town in Owen county, Indiana. Will invoice about \$1,600. Inquire of JAMES BRODEN, Nos. 47 and 49 South Meridian street, Indianapolis FINANCIAL.

COANS-MONEY ON MORTGAGES. C. F. L. SAYLES, 75 East Market street. MONEY TO LOAN-6 PER CENT. HORACE MCKAY, Room 11, Talbott & New's Block. MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE. THOS. C. MOORE, 64 East Market street. TOANS-MONEY ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS L jewelry, without publicity, CITY MOAN OF FICE, 57 West Washington street,

OANS-SUMS OF \$100 TO \$100,000. C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market street. MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW est market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE. COR SALE-HOTEL OF SEVENTEEN ROOMS I and furniture. Address OPERA HALL, Farmersburg, Ind.

ANNOUNCEMENT. NNOUNCEMENT-OLD HATS AND RUBBER A repaired by WM. DBPUY, 47 Massachusetts av

FOR RENT. FOR BENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN private family. 178 West Michigan street.



ing to fall some night, and I'm going to come here until I see him fall, if I have to ccme the whole season." One night Hanlon, on looking down for his friend in the front row, found the seat vacant. He said he felt a peculiar feeling come over him, but he made the leap. He missed the trapeze and fell forty feet, injuring himself so badly that he was confined to the hospital for nine months. Hanlon says that ever since this he has a great regard for the impressions of people.

That Rebe! Howl. Charleston News and Courier.

"Down in New Jersey," says the Hartford Courant, "tramps are killing cows in the pastures, roasting the preferable portions and leaving the rest to rot." It may interest the Courant to learn that 60,000 tramps indulged themselves in the same barbarous sport for weeks together in this part of the country a few years ago. They were under the lead of Gen. Tecumseh Sherman.

Tough Story Philadelphia Record.

An Oxford-street man, who has been dumb from his birth, talks in his sleep.

dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness, etc.

No other sarsaparilla has equaled Hood's

in the relief it gives in severest cases of

DR. SCHENCK'S

Mandrake Pills have a value as a household remedy far beyond the power of language to de scribe. The family can hardly be true to itself hat does not keep them on hand for use in e mer

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Is the only veretable substitute for that danger ous mineral, MERCURY, and while its action as a curative is fully equal, it possesses none of the perilous effects.

In Constipation, Mandrake acts upon the bow els without disposing them to subsequent Cos-No remedy acts so directly on the liver, noth-

ing so speedily cures Sick Headache, Sour Stomach and Bilousness as

the theater and questioned what was his purpose in coming every night, taking the same seat. He replied: "I've an impression that that man who makes that leap is go-